

Senator MIKE ENZI, of Wyoming, has earned his second Golden Gavel award.

Since the 1960's, the Senate has recognized those dedicated Members who preside over the Senate for 100 hours with the Golden Gavel. This award continues to represent our appreciation for the time these dedicated Senators contribute to presiding over the U.S. Senate—a privileged and important duty.

Senator ENZI is not only the first in his class to earn the Golden Gavel award, but has time and time again offered his services to preside during late night sessions, on short notice, or when a great understanding of parliamentary procedure is needed.

On behalf of the Senate, I extend our sincere appreciation to Senator ENZI for his efforts and commitment to presiding during the 106th Congress.

COMMENDING DAVID REDLINGER AND THE NATIONAL PEACE ESSAY CONTEST

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, when I was in high school, there was a great deal of discussion in the Senate and across the country about our country's role in preserving and promoting world peace. With the end of the cold war, the focus of that debate has changed dramatically. The arms race with the Soviet Union and the threat of communism spreading in Europe are, thankfully, a part of our history. The challenge of promoting peace, however, is as relevant today as it was at the height of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

From Northern Ireland to the Middle East; from Africa to Asia, too many innocent lives are destroyed by war and violence. We must be creative in developing and adapting strategies for peace. Thankfully, there are young people from across the country who have given thoughtful consideration to how to create and sustain peace in the world. The National Peace Essay Contest recognizes high school students who have articulated a commitment to peace, and I am pleased to have the opportunity to recognize one of those young people.

Tomorrow, I will meet with David Redlinger of Watertown, South Dakota who is this year's South Dakota winner of the National Peace Essay Contest. David's essay on Tajikistan and Sudan is eloquent, and demonstrates his commitment to the fight for peace in the world. I would like to congratulate David, and I ask that his essay be inserted into the RECORD.

There being no objection, the essay was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COMMITMENT TO PEACE FOR THE 21ST CENTURY
(By David J. Redlinger)

In 1991, statues crumbled along with the tyrannical governments that erected these symbols of the Cold War. As chaos manifested the potential for instability became a reality. The United States then felt obli-

gated to help to mold new democracies and promote regional security for these new nations. As globalization and the interdependency of nation takes priority, cooperation must be used as the guiding principle for the foreign policy of nations, in the benefit of both security and democracy. Unfortunately, self-interest is the dominating determinate in the formulation of foreign policy which leads to hypocritical and paradoxical policies toward other nations. In 1991, the United States was faced with injustices in Tajikistan and Sudan stemming from the polarization of the work and the lack of cooperation amongst nations. The changing nature of conflicts toward regionalism, coupled with the United States' domestic pressures to create foreign policy for the sole benefit of America, led to perpetuated inaction that has threatened both regional security and the promotion of democracy, supposedly the cornerstone to United States' foreign policy. More than just symbols of communism's bygone era crumbled in 1991; the foundation of foreign policy for the leader of the free world was also denigrated.

Regional instability pervades attempts to form legitimate governments. Tajikistan is juxtaposed with the extremely unstable areas of Afghanistan, Pakistan, China, and the other former Soviet Republics. Daniel Pipes wrote, "Peace and stability in the region depend in large part on Afghanistan, and its future will be determined by developments in Tajikistan." The fragile balance of power that has existed in the region could easily be upset. With new nuclear powers, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, and China, it is necessary that the United States form policies that would help mitigate proliferation and support regional security.

Barnett R. Rubin, Director of the Center for the Study Central Asia at Columbia University, in testimony stated that, "... structural conditions virtually guaranteed that inevitable disputes over the future of the country would escalate into chaotic and bloody warfare, and that neighboring states would act, sometimes brutally, to protect their own security." The inability to solve these quandaries between the national themselves can lead to the destabilization of the region. The United States never took an appropriate stance for the promotion of regional security. Mr. Rubin calls for the integration of Tajikistan into a coalition of Central Asian countries to render stabilization of the region. The United States' policy must direct attention towards this region if peace and stability are to be established. Intervention, not inaction, will best reduce the animosity amongst the countries.

Democratic ideas are also critical to peace. Unfortunately, United States' policy did not help the struggling new democracy of Tajikistan. Davlat Khudonazarov, a Presidential candidate in Tajikistan of 1991 recalls in testimony to congress, "At political meetings I would talk about America and about American values, about the values of American democracy. It was my hope that these ideas would become a symbol of truth for my people, truth and justice for my people. Unfortunately, we received no help from the outside." The leader of the free world did not fulfill its duty in promoting democracy to a country that was asking for it. United States' policy remained selfish and domestically oriented in 1994 and never answered Tajikistan's cries for help.

This inaction led to Tajikistan's thrust into political turmoil, an estimated 500,000 to 600,000 internally displaced people, and left more than 1 million innocent civilians

dead. The United States never seized the opportunity for the advancement of democratic ideals in Tajikistan. Furthermore, regional security was compromised because of the absence of meaningful U.S. policies.

Said Akhmedov, Senior Lecturer of Philosophy at Tajik State University and Chairman of the Committee for Religion of the Council of Ministers of Tajikistan, relates the conflict most significantly to both religious and political struggles after the fall of communism. Mr. Akhmedov credits the political differences of the Party of Islamic Renaissance of Tajikistan (PIRT) and the Democratic Party of Tajikistan (DPT) to the social differences between these two groups. Democratic modernists were pitted against the Islamic traditionalists in the fight for control of the country, while inversely the democratic forces did not. The United States neglected to form policies to promote the democratic ideals. Thus, Tajikistan was left to fight for itself without the tools a free society could utilize. America, because of domestic pressures, was unable to promote the democratic ideals Davlat Kludonazarov and other Tajiks has asked for. Therefore, Tajikistan lost its autonomy to the repression of democracy and the destabilization of the region.

Sudan has also been plagued by struggle. The conflict has resulted in a total of 6 million people displaced, over 1 million injured, and the worst famine in the world this century. The war continues because, as according to Francis Deng, a former ambassador from Sudan, it is a "zero-sum conflict." Lengthy wars cannot reach resolution without significant intervention. The United States has not implemented effective policies that have resulted in the necessary change for the Sudanese people. The universal goals of regional security and the promotion of democracy have been discarded for a conflict which, "... Even by the tortured yardstick of Africa, a continent riven by armed conflict, the scarcely visible war ravaging southern Sudan has surpassed most measures ... The conflict rates as the continent's most deadly ..." The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) of the southern part of the country who are generally moderate Muslims have been in conflict with the Northern Islamic Front (NIF), Islamic fundamentalists and seek to have the SPLA assimilate culturally.

In the region, Kenya, Egypt, and Uganda have all felt the effects of the conflict. Kenya has felt the economic impact of refugees, while Egypt has felt a security threat from the Islamic fundamentalists. Uganda on the other hand was politically drawn into the conflict because of President Museveni's support of the SPLA. The security of the region can easily become weakened when all these factors collide. The extension of the civil war outside the borders of Sudan means that a full scale war could easily ignite in the hot desert sand. The United States never intervened with peacekeepers or policies that would marginalize the African conflict. Instead, domestic issues and pressures took precedence, while NGO's were expected to provide humanitarian aid. Conflicts as lengthy as Sudan's war require third party intervention into the root of the conflict, and not simply surface level corrections with humanitarian aid. Clearly, Uganda cannot make effective and fair foreign policy to support Sudan, but the United States, because of its nonpartial status, can provide for the protection of the Sudanese, help to establish fair peace accords, and can objectively examine the situation and formulate policies to best support the goal of regional security.

Most recently the United States formed the wrong agenda which jeopardized its relations with Sudan. As Donald Patterson, the last United States Ambassador to Sudan, wrote, "The Clinton administration's continuing criticism of Sudan, its call for a cease-fire, and the lead it had taken in the United Nations to bring about the adoption of resolutions condemning Sudan put additional strains on U.S.-Sudanese relations." The damage to relations could have easily been avoided if cooperation would have been used. Instead, the policies were formed in the sole interests of the United States.

This is not the most advantageous way to support democratic reforms of emerging nations. Sudan has many Islamic fundamentalists who resist the modernization and liberalization of their country. This is the root cause of the hostility. The country in the mid-1980's was going through a "transitional" period where a new constitution was established along with a new government. Political fragmentation between the NIF, SPLA, and others led to a lack of cohesiveness that is necessary for a new government. This allowed for the strengthening of Islamic fundamentalist ideas and the subsequent loss of budding democratic ideals. If the United States had cultivated its relationship with the Sudanese, then the prospects for a true democracy would have had more time to flourish. Both regional security and democratic ideals were compromised because of the United States' lack of legitimate and meaningful foreign policy directed towards Sudan.

In the future, conflicts will continue to be defined by root causes of religious and social differences, but to reduce the animosity amongst these nations, it is imperative that the United States establish policy with the cooperation as the guiding principle. With globalization, only through cooperation can effective policies be created. The post-Soviet world, specifically for Tajikistan and Sudan, has meant difficulty for the formulation of United States' foreign policy. The principle of cooperation was often placed second behind the self-interests of the United States. Future conflicts, similar to Tajikistan and Sudan, deserve the United States' help and cooperation in the rendering of both regional security and the promotion of democracy. Only through these goals will the society of the 21st Century attain true and lasting peace.

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REMEMBERING KOREAN WAR VETERANS

Mr. DASCHLE. Mr. President, this weekend we will commemorate an important day in American history. June 25th, the 50th anniversary of the start of the Korean War, will provide all Americans the opportunity to pause and remember the men and women who fought and died in the Korean War.

Some historians refer to the Korean War as the "forgotten war." Perhaps the reason the Korean War has receded in our memories is because it was unlike either the war that preceded it or the war that followed it. Rationing brought World War II into every American home. And television brought the Vietnam War into every home with unforgettable images and daily updates.

But Korea was different. Except for those who actually fought there, Korea was a distant land and eventually, a distant memory. Today, as we remember those who served in Korea, it is fitting that we remember what happened in Korea, and why we fought there.

The wall of the Korean War Veterans Memorial in Washington, DC, bears an inscription that reads, "Freedom is not free." And in the case of South Korea, the price of repelling communist aggression and preserving freedom was very high indeed. Nearly one-and-a-half million Americans fought to prevent the spread of communism into South

Korea. It was the bloodiest armed conflict in which our nation has ever engaged. In three years, 54,246 Americans died in Korea—nearly as many as were killed during the 15 years of the Vietnam War.

The nobility of their sacrifice is now recorded for all of history in the Korean War Veterans Memorial. As you walk through the memorial and look into the faces of the 19 soldier-statues, you can feel the danger surrounding them. But you can also feel the courage with which our troops confronted that danger. It is a fitting tribute, indeed, to the sacrifices of those who fought and died in Korea.

But there is also another tribute half a world away. And that is democracy in the Republic of South Korea. Over the last five decades, the special relationship between our two nations that was forged in war has grown into a genuine partnership. Our two nations are more prosperous, and the world is safer, because of it.

The historic summit in North Korea earlier this month offers new hope for a reduction in tensions and enhanced stability in the region. We can dream of a day when Korea is unified under a democratic government and freedom is allowed to thrive.

As we continue to move forward, however, we pause today to remember how the free world won an important battle in the struggle against communism in South Korea. Let us not forget that it is the responsibility of all those who value freedom to remember that struggle and to honor those who fought it. The enormous sacrifices they made for our country should never be forgotten.

SUBMITTING CHANGES TO THE BUDGETARY AGGREGATES AND APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ALLOCATION

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, section 314 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, requires the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee to adjust the appropriate budgetary aggregates and the allocation for the Appropriations Committee to reflect amounts provided for continuing disability reviews (CDRs) and adoption assistance.

I hereby submit revisions to the 2001 Senate Appropriations Committee allocations, pursuant to section 302 of the Congressional Budget Act, in the following amounts:

(Dollars in millions)

	Budget authority	Outlays
Current Allocation:		
General purpose discretionary	\$541,095	\$547,279
Highways		26,920
Mass transit		4,639
Mandatory	327,787	310,215
Total	868,882	889,053
Adjustments		
General purpose discretionary	+470	+408